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CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Congressional Quiz	ii
Fact Sheets	1363
Pressures On Congress	1373
Political Notes	1371
Around The Capitol	1377
Committee Roundup	1370
Capitol Quotes	iii
Week In Congress	iv

**84th Congress Sets Record  
For Committee Investigations**

*Page 1363*

***LEADERS SELECT MANSFIELD  
AS DEMOCRATIC PARTY WHIP***

*Page 1371*

***Pressures on Congress***

**Organization-Backed Candidates' Success**

*Page 1373, 1374*

**Bankers to Increase Legislative Activity**

*Page 1375*

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*The Authoritative Reference on Congress*

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## Congressional Quiz

Before the 1956 election fades into oblivion, test yourself on the outcome. Try for three out of five.

1. Q--True or false: President Eisenhower in 1956 won more votes than he did in 1952, but the total popular vote cast was smaller than it was in 1952.



A--True. Mr. Eisenhower rolled up the biggest popular vote in history in the Nov. 6 election -- 35.1 million, according to incomplete returns -- but the total of votes cast seemed sure to lag behind the 61.6 million cast in 1952. Mr. Eisenhower set his new record by taking votes away from Adlai Stevenson, who polled only 25.4 million in 1956. The 1952 votes for the two candidates: Eisenhower 33.9 million, Stevenson 27.3 million.

2. Q--President Eisenhower won 457 of the 531 electoral votes this year. Has any President ever won more?

A--Yes, Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1936 polled the largest electoral vote margin in history with a 523-9 victory over Alfred M. Landon. In 1932, Roosevelt defeated Herbert Hoover 472-59. The 1956 election puts President Eisenhower in third place.

3. Thirty-five states will have one-party delegations in the Senate in 1957. One state in the Nov. 6

election switched from a solid Democratic delegation to a solid Republican delegation. Was it: (a) South Carolina; (b) Kentucky; (c) West Virginia; (d) New York?

A--Kentucky. Both Senate seats in Kentucky were at stake in the election. Thruston B. Morton (R) defeated Sen. Earle C. Clements (D) for full six-year term. John Sherman Cooper (R) defeated Lawrence W. Wetherby (D) for the remaining four years of the term of the late Alben W. Barkley.

4. Q--Three famous Americans who made their names in fields entirely divorced from politics met defeat at the polls Nov. 6. All were candidates for seats in the House of Representatives. One was an aviatrix, one a cartoonist and one an athlete. Do you know who they were?

A--The aviatrix, Jacqueline Cochran Odum, who also manufactures cosmetics; the cartoonist, Bill Mauldin of World War II fame; the athlete, George Mikan, who was rated as the greatest basketball player of the first 50 years of the century. They were candidates in California, New York and Minnesota, respectively.

5. Q--Only once before in American history has a President been elected without his party also winning control of both chambers of Congress. Under which of these Presidents did it occur: (a) Theodore Roosevelt; (b) Zachary Taylor; (c) Woodrow Wilson; (d) Harry S. Truman?

A--(b). The only previous President to face this problem was Zachary Taylor in 1848.

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## CONGRESSIONAL SPENDING FOR PROBES SETS RECORD

The 84th Congress set aside a record \$11,321,849.27 for investigations and studies by Senate and House committees. Of this amount, \$10,799,205.27 was "new" money; \$522,644 was Senate "carryover" funds -- money authorized for probes but unspent by the 83rd Congress. By comparison the 83rd Congress had \$7,606,973 in new money and \$568,421 in carryover funds, the previous high. (See chart, p. 1369)

About \$6 out of every \$10 authorized for inquiries during the 84th Congress was earmarked for Senate committees. The breakdown was \$4,510,199.89 for the House and \$6,289,005.38 for the Senate in new funds, plus the half-million dollar carryover figure in the Senate. All House probe authorizations called for expenditure of new money.

The Senate Judiciary Committee had the largest investigation authorization -- \$1,932,338.69 in new money plus \$135,464 in carryover funds. Second place on the Senate side went to the Appropriations Committee with \$800,000 authorized, and third place was held by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee with \$479,166.67 in new money plus \$60,564 in carryover funds. In the House, the Appropriations Committee was authorized \$1 million, the Government Operations Committee \$995,000 and the Un-American Activities Committee \$500,000. Appropriations Committee authorizations were for fiscal 1956-57, not for the two-year span of the 84th Congress.

Each Senate standing committee and the Small Business Committee has automatic authority to spend up to \$10,000 for probes during each Congress. Spending in excess of \$10,000 must be authorized by special resolution. Unlike the Senate the House has no automatic spending authority for investigations, and funds must be authorized by special resolution.

Two exceptions are the Senate and House Appropriations Committees. Funds listed for each were earmarked in Legislative Appropriation bills for fiscal 1955 and 1956. In addition, select committees in both chambers must get authority in the form of special resolutions to undertake a probe as well as money to finance it.

### Probe Spending

Of the \$11.3 million available for investigations in the 84th Congress, more than \$6 million remained to be spent during the last half of 1956. According to reports filed with the Secretary of the Senate, Senate committees had spent \$3,150,128.84 of their probe funds as of June 30. House committees reported spending \$2,121,362.26.

Committees are required by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to report their investigation expenditures semi-annually. Spending figures for joint committees are not reported. Figures from reports covering the period from Jan. 1, 1955, to June 30, 1956, are totaled below:

#### SENATE

Standing Committees	Amount Reported Spent
Agriculture	\$ 28,406.05
Appropriations	63,153.10
Armed Services	164,462.68
Banking and Currency	252,214.16
District of Columbia	4,988.64
Finance	8,578.93
Foreign Relations	110,009.57
Government Operations	289,501.04
Interior and Insular Affairs	220,519.08
Interstate and Foreign Commerce	273,737.86
Judiciary	1,180,542.76
Labor and Public Welfare	230,815.84
Post Office and Civil Service	173,809.00
Public Works	13,345.94
Rules and Administration	37,081.84

#### Special Committees

Small Business	\$ 64,483.89
Case Natural Gas Vote	10,942.86
Corrupt Practices	23,535.60
Total	\$3,150,128.84

#### HOUSE

#### Standing Committees

Agriculture	28,951.98
Appropriations	356,770.05
Armed Services	91,305.17
Banking and Currency	63,248.41
District of Columbia	74.08
Education and Welfare	36,025.13
Foreign Affairs	10,583.29
Government Operations	621,766.18
House Administration	33,827.81
Interior and Insular Affairs	38,278.11
Interstate and Foreign Commerce	19,995.36
Judiciary	106,220.06
Merchant Marine and Fisheries	40,154.39
Post Office and Civil Service	16,588.60
Public Works	24,377.00
Un-American Activities	343,381.60
Veterans' Affairs	40,199.53
Ways and Means	---

#### Special Committees

Small Business	210,912.56
Survivors' Benefits	34,368.04
White County Bridge Commission	4,334.91
Total	\$2,121,362.26

#### GRAND TOTAL

\$5,271,491.10

#### JOINT COMMITTEES

Five joint committees with essentially investigative functions were allotted \$906,049 by the 84th Congress. The money was set aside in the Legislative Appropriation Acts for fiscal 1956 and 1957 and the Defense Production Act amendments of 1955 and 1956. Money allotted to the five committees to cover all committee expenses:

Committee	84th Congress	83rd Congress
Defense Production	\$130,000	\$100,000
Economic Report	271,049*	254,050
Immigration and Nationality Policy	40,000	40,000
Internal Revenue		
Taxation	420,000	392,000
Reduction of Non-essential Federal Expenditures	45,000	40,000
Total	\$906,049	\$826,050

\*Includes \$10,914 contained in the Second Supplemental Appropriation bill for fiscal 1956.

In addition the 84th Congress set aside \$480,835 for all expenses of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee during fiscal 1956 and fiscal 1957. This committee handles legislation as well as investigative work, and no breakdown is available on what portion of its funds went for probes.

## Major Probes

The most prominent investigations conducted during the second session of the 84th Congress were those connected with the alleged attempt to influence the vote of Sen. Francis Case (R S.D.) on the natural gas bill. A select committee headed by Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.) held hearings in February and March, issued its report April 7. A special committee headed by Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.) began hearings May 1 on "attempts to influence improperly or illegally the Senate or any Member thereof or a candidate therefor, or any office or employee of the executive branch of the government, through campaign contributions, political activities, lobbying or any and all other activities or practices." The special committee has until Jan. 31, 1957, to file its report.

As in 1955, Communism and subversion, military programs and business were favorite subjects for Congressional investigation in 1956. The following list includes major investigations undertaken since Aug. 22, 1955. (For 1955 probes, 1955 Almanac, p. 496)

Each inquiry is listed by subject under the committee and subcommittee that conducted it. The list shows when hearings started and concluded and cites official committee reports where applicable.

Only investigations in which committee hearings were held are listed. Staff studies which did not reach the hearings stage are omitted. The number of hearings held during an investigation does not necessarily indicate the scope of the inquiry. A one-day hearing may have been the result of weeks or months of preliminary staff work. (For CQ's definition of an investigation, see box.)

No investigations were listed for the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, whose staffs conduct continuing studies on appropriations, operations of executive departments and disposition of government funds.

## Senate Committees

### AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

Chairman Allen J. Ellender Sr. (D La.)

#### Special Subcommittee

Chairman Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.)

Administration of farm programs by farmer committees; alleged political manipulation of the system in Missouri. Hearings in Washington, D.C., 6/13/55 - 6/14/55; in Jefferson City, Mo., 11/14/55 - 11/15/55; in Washington, D.C., 6/11/56 - 6/12/56. Report released 9/11/56. (Weekly Report, p. 1110)

#### Special Tobacco Subcommittee

Chairman Earle C. Clements (D Ky.)

Use of reconstituted or processed tobacco in the manufacturing of tobacco products. Began 5/1/56. Concluded 5/3/56. (Weekly Report, p. 507)

### ARMED SERVICES

Chairman Richard B. Russell (D Ga.)

#### Real Estate and Military Construction Subcommittee

Chairman John C. Stennis (D Miss.)

Air Force installations requirements incident to training program for petroleum supply specialists. One-day hearing 7/23/56.

#### Preparedness Subcommittee

Chairman Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas)

Disparity between estimates of peacetime defense requirements and peacetime defense consumption and its effect on other phases of the nickel program. Began 7/3/56. Concluded 7/19/56. (Weekly Report, p. 884)

#### Subcommittee on the Air Force

Chairman Stuart Symington (D Mo.)

On the adequacy of U.S. air power. Began 3/16/56. Concluded 7/19/56. (Weekly Report, p. 886)

### BANKING AND CURRENCY

Chairman J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.)

Role of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. in embezzlement case of former Illinois Auditor Orville E. Hodge. Began 9/21/56. Concluded 10/19/56. (Weekly Report, p. 1285)

## FOREIGN RELATIONS

Chairman Walter F. George (D Ga.)

### Disarmament Subcommittee

Chairman Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.)

World disarmament: control and reduction of armaments. Started 1/25/56. Continuing. Interim report released 9/9/56. (Weekly Report, p. 1219)

## GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.)

### Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations

Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.)

Schools approved to train veterans which allegedly are or have been owned by Communists. Started 1/17/56. Concluded 2/6/56. S Rept 2377. (Weekly Report, p. 812)

Role of former Interstate Commerce Commission Chairman Hugh E. Cross in the award of a transport service contract: alleged use of official powers to help a friend. One-day closed hearing 11/15/55. (1955 Almanac, p. 518)

East-West trade problems. Started 2/15/56. Concluded 6/26/56. S Rept 2621. (Weekly Report, p. 886)

On the release of private Administration papers to Robert J. Donovan, White House correspondent for the New York Herald Tribune, for a book entitled "Eisenhower - The Inside Story." One-day hearing 6/26/56.

Communist interrogation, indoctrination and exploitation of American military and civilian prisoners. Began 6/19/56. Concluded 6/27/56.

### Reorganization Subcommittee

Chairman John F. Kennedy (D Mass.)

Ways of lightening Presidential burdens. Started 1/16/56. Concluded 1/25/56. S Rept 1960. (Weekly Report, p. 107)

## INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Chairman James E. Murray (D Mont.)

### Subcommittee on Public Lands

Chairman Alan Bible (D Nev.)

Change of policy by the National Park Service regarding development of national parks, including policy on overnight facilities for tourists. Olympic and Mount Rainier National Parks, Wash. One-day hearing 4/13/56. Resumed 10/15/56 in Tacoma, Wash.

## INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.)

Pacific Coast and Alaska fisheries. Hearings in Alaska, Washington and California, 10/10/55 - 11/5/55. S Rept. 2801. Transportation problems of Alaska and the Pacific Coast states. Hearings in Alaska, Washington and California, 10/10/55 - 10/31/55. S Rept. 2802.

Television network regulations and UHF problems. Started 1/26/56. Recessed 7/18/56. S Rept 2769. (Weekly Report, p. 898)

### Subcommittee on Aviation

Chairman A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.)

Resignation of Civil Aeronautics Administrator Frederick B. Lee and proposals to make CAA an independent agency. Started 1/4/56. Concluded 5/28/56. (Weekly Report, p. 636)

Air service in St. Louis, Mo. One-day hearing 2/15/56.

### Subcommittee on Maritime Training

Chairman Frederick G. Payne (R Maine)

Maritime training programs. Hearings in Mass., Maine, N.Y. and Calif. 10/4/55 - 10/31/55. S Rept 1465. (Weekly Report, p. 128)

## JUDICIARY

Chairman James O. Eastland (D Miss.)

### Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee

Chairman Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.)

Antitrust problems in the field of foreign trade and commerce. Hearings in Wash., D.C. 9/14/55 - 9/16/55; in London, Paris, and Rome 9/26/55 - 10/7/55. Report issued 12/17/55. (1955 Almanac, p. 549)

Business practices in the field of distribution. Started 8/23/55. Concluded 9/2/55. (1955 Almanac, p. 548)

Mergers in the electric power industry. Hearings 9/21/55 - 9/23/55. (1955 Almanac, p. 550)

Study of the General Motors Corporation. Started 11/8/55. Recessed 12/9/55. Staff report released 4/25/56. (Weekly Report, p. 480)

Pricing practices and mergers in the meat-packing industry. Began 6/21/56. Concluded 6/29/56.

#### Constitutional Rights Subcommittee

Chairman Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.)

Present status of constitutional rights in the U.S.: Alleged violations of the rights of free speech, press and assembly in government loyalty-security programs. Started 9/17/55. Recessed 11/29/55. Resumed 6/12/56. Concluded 6/13/56. (Weekly Report, p. 707)

#### Patents, Trademarks, and Copyrights Subcommittee

Chairman Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.)

American patent system. Hearings 10/10/55-10/12/55. S Rept 1464. Activities of Syntex, S.A., a Mexican corporation and its affiliated companies in the U.S. and Puerto Rico which are alleged to have blocked manufacturers of "wonder drugs" from essential source material. Began 7/5/56. Recessed 7/6/56.

#### Juvenile Delinquency Subcommittee

Chairman Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.)

Role of schools in preventing delinquency. Hearings in Nashville, Tenn. 8/10/55 - 8/12/55. Report released 7/6/56. (Weekly Report, p. 842)

Possible use of surplus military installations for Boys' Town-type projects. 7/10/56. Recessed 7/11/56.

#### Internal Security Subcommittee

Chairman James O. Eastland (D Miss.)

Papers of the late Harry Dexter White, alleged member of Communist spy ring in the U.S. government. One-day hearing 8/30/55 at Concord, N.H. (1955 Almanac, p. 529)

Case of Mrs. Mary Knowles, alleged ex-Communist party member employed as librarian at Plymouth Meeting, Pa., library which had received Ford Foundation Fund for the Republic grant. One-day hearing 9/15/55. (1955 Almanac, p. 530)

Unlabeled propaganda mailed into the United States. Hearings 9/21/55 in New Orleans, La.; in Chicago, Ill. 10/6/55 - 10/7/55.

Recordings made of jury deliberations at Wichita, Kan., as part of a study by the University of Chicago Law School. Hearings 10/12/55 - 10/13/55. (1955 Almanac, p. 530)

Proposed public release of classified portions of the diaries of former Secretary of Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. One-day hearing 10/28/55. (1955 Almanac, p. 529) Resumed 7/13/56.

Scope of Soviet activity in the U.S. Started 2/8/56. Continuing intermittent hearings. (Weekly Report, p. 306)

Investment in U.S. industry of unidentified foreign funds. Hearings 7/18/56 - 7/24/56. (Weekly Report, p. 897)

Investigation of complaints that New York Attorney General Jacob K. Javits received Communist support when he first ran for Congress. One-day hearing 7/5/56. (Weekly Report, p. 112)

#### POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

Chairman Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.)

Alleged improper procurement practices in the purchase of materials or services by the Post Office Department. One-day hearing 9/14/56.

#### Special Subcommittee

Chairman William R. Laird III (D W.Va.)

Dismissal, in July, 1953, of a Louisville, Ky., assistant postmaster. In Louisville 9/11/56 - 9/12/56.

#### Investigations Subcommittee

Chairman William R. Laird III (D W.Va.)

Administration of the Farmers' Home Administration, with particular reference to the conduct and activities of certain civil service employees. Began 6/18/56. Adjourned 6/20/56.

#### RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

Chairman Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.)

#### Privileges and Elections Subcommittee

Chairman Albert Gore (D Tenn.)

Campaign contributions and spending. Began 9/10/56. Continuing (Weekly Report, p. 1348)

## What's a Probe?

For purposes of this survey, Congressional Quarterly defined "investigation" as an inquiry by any Congressional committee or subcommittee that used investigative procedures (examining records, summoning and questioning witnesses) for one or more of the following reasons:

Fact-finding for possible special and remedial legislation.  
Fulfillment of Congress' function as "watchdog" over operation of the government and its programs.

Informing the public.

Resolving questions concerning membership or procedure, such as conduct of elections or fitness of Members of Congress.

Among committee activities not included in the definition: Inquiries conducted by committee staff members without participation by Members of Congress in formal hearings; routine hearings, and action on bills and resolutions.

## SELECT COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

Chairman John J. Sparkman (D Ala.)

Interstate Commerce Commission regulation of the trucking business, particularly small truckers and shippers. Hearings 11/30/55 - 12/2/55. S Rept 1693. (Weekly Report, p. 338)

Supply and distribution of non-defense nickel. Began 5/30/56. Recessed 6/8/56. (Weekly Report, p. 674)

#### Subcommittee on Government Procurement

Chairman George A. Smathers (D Fla.)

Complaints of small business firms regarding difficulties in transacting business with the federal government. Started 1/9/56. Concluded 6/27/56. (Weekly Report, p. 606)

#### Subcommittee on Relations of Business with Government

Chairman Edward J. Thye (R Minn.)

Mobilization plans for machine tool industry. Started 2/7/56. Concluded 2/8/56. S Rept 2229. (Weekly Report, p. 737)

Subcommittee on Retailing, Distribution and Fair Trade Practices

Chairman Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.)

Problems of independent motion picture exhibitors. Began 3/21/56. Concluded 5/22/56. S Rept 2818. (Weekly Report, p. 952)

## SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ALLEGED

ATTEMPT TO INFLUENCE VOTE OF SEN.

FRANCIS CASE ON THE NATURAL GAS BILL

Chairman Walter S. George (D Ga.)

Alleged improper attempt through political contributions to influence the vote of Sen. Francis Case (R S.D.) on the natural gas bill (HR 6645). Started 2/10/56. Concluded 3/5/56. S Rept 1724. (Weekly Report, p. 427)

## SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE CORRUPT PRACTICES

Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.)

Political activities, lobbying and campaign contributions. Began 5/1/56. Continuing intermittent hearings. (Weekly Report, p. 1220)

## House Committees

### AGRICULTURE

Chairman Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.)

Discriminatory increase in price of gasoline to farmers. Hearing 7/18/56. To be continued.

#### Livestock and Feed Grains Subcommittee

Chairman W.R. Poage (D Texas)

Agriculture Department's meat purchase program. One-day hearing 1/19/56.

#### Soybeans and Oilseeds Subcommittee

Chairman Paul C. Jones (D Mo.)

The tung oil situation. One-day hearing 7/19/56.



## Committee Investigations - 4

### Special Family Farms Subcommittee Chairman Clark W. Thompson (D Texas)

Ways to improve small farm income and to strengthen the economic position of family operated farms. Hearings in the South and Southwest 10/7/55 - 10/13/55, 2/3/56 - 2/18/56; in Washington, D.C. 7/16/56. Interim report released 3/29/56. Final report released 8/1/56. (Weekly Report, p. 993)

### Departmental Administration and Crop Insurance Subcommittee

Chairman John L. McMillan (D S.C.),  
Inclusion of peanut butter in the school lunch program. One-day hearing 7/13/56.

### Special Subcommittee

Chairman George M. Grant (D Ala.)  
Effect of futures trading on the marketing of perishable agricultural commodities, especially onions and potatoes. Field hearings 12/6/55 - 3/24/56; in Wash. D.C. 5/16/56 - 5/22/56.

### ARMED SERVICES

Chairman Carl Vinson (D Ga.)

Death of 6 Marine recruit trainees at Parris Island, S.C., and certain alleged deficiencies in the Marine recruit training program. One-day hearing 5/1/56.

Capehart housing at Ft. Benning, Ga., and Ft. Bragg, N.C. One-day hearing 5/15/56.

### Special Investigating Subcommittee

Chairman F. Edward Hebert (D La.)  
Proposed construction of a pipeline from west Texas to Los Angeles, Calif. Hearings 1/25/56 and 7/9/56.

Sale of commercial life insurance to military inductees. Began 3/23/56. Concluded 6/11/56.

Aircraft production and profits. Started 2/16/56. Concluded 3/22/56. Report issued 7/22/56. (Weekly Report, p. 897)

Procurement regulations involving suspension of bidders suspected of fraud. Hearings 6/14/56 and 7/19/56.

Tire-testing program at Camp Bullis, Texas. One day 5/2/56.

### Special Subcommittee on Study of Dual Compensation

Chairman Paul J. Kilday (D Texas)  
Dual compensation: payment of two forms of government compensation to the same person. Hearings 4/25/56 - 4/26/56.

### Subcommittee No. 1

Chairman Overton Brooks (D La.)  
Review of the military reserve program under the Reserve Forces Act (PL 305, 84th Congress). Started 1/5/56. Concluded 1/6/56. Resumed 5/2/56. (Weekly Report, p. 507)

### Special Subcommittee

Chairman Melvin Price (D Ill.)  
Requirements necessary to provide a two-mile safety barrier around the United States Naval Magazine, Port Chicago, Calif. One-day hearings 8/30/55 at Port Chicago and Martinez, Calif.

Army plans for establishment of a new ammunition loading facility at Potrero Hills, Calif. One-day hearing 8/31/55 at Fairfield, Calif.

### BANKING AND CURRENCY

Chairman Brent Spence (D Ky.)

### Housing Subcommittee

Chairman Albert Rains (D Ala.)  
Housing conditions and federal housing programs. Hearings in various U.S. cities 10/6/55 - 10/12/55.  
Federal National Mortgage Assn. Hearings 2/16/56 - 2/17/56. Staff report released 5/14/56. (Weekly Report, p. 570)

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COMMITTEE

Chairman John L. McMillan (D S.C.)

### Special Subcommittee

Chairman James C. Davis (D Ga.)  
Standards of public school education and juvenile delinquency in the District. Began 9/19/56. Adjourned 10/1/56. (Weekly Report, p. 1194)

### EDUCATION AND LABOR

Chairman Graham A. Barden (D N.C.)

### Special Subcommittee on Musicians Performance Trust Funds

Chairman Phil M. Landrum (D Ga.)  
Performance Trust Fund of the American Federation of Musicians. Hearings in Los Angeles, Calif., 5/21/56 and 5/22/56.

### FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Chairman James P. Richards (D S.C.)

### Subcommittee on International Organizations and Movements

Chairman A.S.J. Carnahan (D Mo.)  
U.S. participation in specialized agencies of the United Nations and other international organizations. Began 2/20/56. Concluded 7/2/56.

### GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

Chairman William L. Dawson (D Ill.)

### Subcommittee on Executive and Legislative Reorganization

Chairman William L. Dawson (D Ill.)  
Employment of experts and consultants by federal agencies. Started 4/16/56. Concluded 5/15/56. H Rept 2994. (Weekly Report p. 897)

Post Office Department contract for a public opinion survey to influence postal rate legislation. One-day hearing 6/11/56. H Rept 2914. (Weekly Report, p. 898)

### Government Information Subcommittee

Chairman John E. Moss Jr. (D Calif.)  
News policies in government agencies; alleged withholding of information from the public. Started 11/7/55. Continuing. H Rept 2947. (Weekly Report, p. 1302)

### International Operations Subcommittee

Chairman Porter Hardy Jr. (D Va.)  
U.S. technical assistance in Latin America. Began 10/10/55. Concluded 10/28/55. H Rept 1985. (Weekly Report, p. 400)  
General Accounting Office audit report on aid to Iran as operated by the International Cooperation Administration. Began 5/31/56. Concluded 7/16/56.

### Legal and Monetary Affairs Subcommittee

Chairman Robert H. Mollohan (D W.Va.)  
Purchase and leasing by the Post Office Department of certain experimental vehicles. Hearings 6/5/56-6/19/56. H Rept 2951.  
Federal role in civil aviation. Began 6/25/56. Concluded 7/20/56. H Rept 2949. (Weekly Report, p. 952)  
Use of government vehicles and personnel on hunting trips into Mexico by Gen. Joseph M. Swing, Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service. Hearings 7/5/56 - 7/6/56. H Rept 2948. (Weekly Report, p. 897)

### Military Operations Subcommittee

Chairman Chet Holifield (D Calif.)  
Navy procurement of F3H Demon jet fighter planes. Started 10/24/55. Concluded 10/27/55. H Rept 1891.  
Civil defense. Started 1/31/56. Concluded 6/28/56. H Rept 2946. (Weekly Report, p. 952)

### Public Works and Resources Subcommittee

Chairman Earl Chudoff (D Pa.)  
Virgin Islands governmental operations and the Virgin Islands Corp. Informal hearings in the Virgin Islands 12/12/55 - 12/15/55.  
Federal timber policies. Field hearings 11/14/55 - 2/22/56. H Rept 2960. (Weekly Report, p. 952)  
Organized efforts of certain private electric utilities to influence the Secretary of Interior. Began 7/16/56. Concluded 7/25/56. (Weekly Report, p. 885)

### Special Government Activities Subcommittee

Chairman Jack B. Brooks (D Texas)  
Activities of the General Services Administration regarding the operation and expansion of the government-owned nickel plant at Nicaro, Cuba. Started 1/13/56. Concluded 10/19/56. H Rept 2390. (Weekly Report, p. 1285)  
Water Resources and Power Subcommittee  
Chairman Robert E. Jones Jr. (D Ala.)  
Water and power policy recommendations of the Hoover Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch. Hearings in various parts of the U.S. started 10/31/55. Concluded 11/22/55.

Special Subcommittee

Chairman William L. Dawson (D Ill.)

Eligibility of certain highway construction in Michigan for federal aid. Hearings in Michigan 5/10/56 - 5/11/56; in Washington, D.C. 6/21/56. H Rept 2953.

COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION

Chairman Omar Burleson (D Texas)

Special Subcommittee to Study Federal Printing and Paperwork

Chairman Wayne L. Hays (D Ohio)

Government paperwork management and forms control. Began 4/30/56. Continuing. H Rept 2945.

INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Chairman Clair Engle (D Calif.)

Territorial and Insular Affairs Subcommittee

Chairman Leo W. O'Brien (D N.Y.)

Alaskan problems, including statehood, water resources, Indians. Hearings in Alaska 9/16/55 - 10/5/55.

Special Subcommittee

Chairman James A. Haley (D Fla.)

Problems of U.S. Indians. Hearings in Okla., Ariz., Mont., N.D., S.D., N.C. 8/25/55 - 9/18/55.

Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee

Chairman Wayne Aspinall (D Colo.)

Proposed reclamation projects; inspection of reclamation areas. Hearings in Neb., Ore., Wash., Calif., Nev. 10/26/55 - 11/21/55.

Special Subcommittee

Chairman Wayne Aspinall (D Colo.)

Problems in the Virgin Islands, including proposed revisions in the Organic Act. Hearings in the Virgin Islands 12/19/55 - 12/22/55.

Special Subcommittee on Coal Research

Chairman Ed Edmondson (D Okla.)

Possibilities of a research and development program for the coal industry of the United States. Began 6/4/56. Concluded 7/19/56.

INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

Chairman J. Percy Priest (D Tenn.)

Subcommittee on Health and Science

Chairman J. Percy Priest (D Tenn.)

International health problems. Started 2/8/56. Concluded 2/9/56.

Transportation and Communications Subcommittee

Chairman Oren Harris (D Ark.)

Report of the Presidential Advisory Committee on Transport Policy and Organization. Hearings 9/19/55 - 9/21/55. (1955 Almanac, p. 531)

Commerce and Finance Subcommittee

Chairman Arthur G. Klein (D N.Y.)

Need for amendments to the Federal Securities Acts for the protection of investors in securities, including investors in uranium securities. Hearings in various parts of the U.S. 9/8/55 - 12/19/55.

Special Subcommittee on Traffic Safety

Chairman Kenneth A. Roberts (D Ala.)

Traffic safety. Hearings began 7/16/56. Continuing. (Weekly Report, p. 1094)

Special Subcommittee on Air Space Use

Chairman Oren Harris (D Ark.)

Air space use in connection with the collision of two commercial airliners over the Grand Canyon June 30. Began 7/7/56. Continuing. (Weekly Report, p. 1112)

JUDICIARY

Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.)

Subcommittee No. 5

Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.)

Problem of monopoly in industries subject to federal regulation. Began 2/27/56. Continuing. (Weekly Report, p. 1134)

Special Subcommittee on Presidential Inability

Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.)

Presidential Inability. Hearings 4/11/56 and 4/12/56. (Weekly Report, p. 426)

Special Subcommittee

Chairman Frank Chelf (D Ky.)

Controversy between the Shubert Theater, Boston, Mass., and the Boston press. Hearings 5/2/56 and 6/27/56. Report issued 7/20/56.

MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

Chairman Herbert C. Bonner (D N.C.)

Necessity or desirability of additional federal legislation to regulate pleasure boating in the U.S. Hearings in Washington, D.C. 7/2/56 - 7/18/56. In Detroit and Chicago 8/8/56 - 8/10/56.

Merchant Marine Subcommittee

Chairman Herbert C. Bonner (D N.C.)

Report of the General Accounting Office on effects of Federal Maritime Board authorizations for double and triple tracking on subsidized trade routes. Hearings 3/13/56 - 3/14/56.

Special Subcommittee on Freight Forwarders

Chairman T.A. Thompson (D La.)

Activities of foreign freight forwarders and brokers. Hearings in Wash., D.C., San Francisco, Calif., and New Orleans, La. 10/26/55 - 3/27/56. H Rept 2939.

Special Subcommittee on Port Conditions

Chairman Herbert C. Bonner (D N.C.)

Port conditions at Los Angeles and Long Beach (Calif.) harbors. Hearings in Los Angeles 10/19/55 - 10/21/55; in Washington, D.C. 7/16/56.

Panama Canal Subcommittee

Chairman Edward A. Garmatz (D Md.)

Proposed abandonment of the Panama Railroad (Canal Zone). Started 12/7/55 in Balboa, Canal Zone. Concluded 12/8/55. H Rept 1878.

POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

Chairman Tom Murray (D Tenn.)

Manpower Utilization Subcommittee

Chairman James C. Davis (D Ga.)

Use of manpower in government agencies and progress toward reducing payrolls. Hearings 9/22/55 - 11/5/55. H Rept 1740. Resumed 6/25/56. Concluded 7/2/56. H Rept 2961. (Weekly Report, p. 993)

Post Office and Postal Operations Subcommittee

Chairman John Dowdy (D Texas)

Sending of unordered merchandise and obscene literature in the mail. Started 2/28/56. Concluded 3/5/56. (Weekly Report, p. 249)

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

Chairman Wright Patman (D Texas)

Enforcement of antitrust laws, particularly the Robinson-Patman Act. Started 10/31/55. Concluded 11/17/55. (1955 Almanac, p. 554)

Subcommittee on Government Procurement,Disposal and Loan Activities

Chairman Joe L. Evins (D Tenn.)

Problems of small business doing business with the government. Field hearings in Florida and Georgia in April, 1956.

Problems of small businesses and their employees in connection with slum-clearance projects and urban redevelopment. One-day hearing 5/3/56. H Rept 2303.

Definition of small business under the Small Business Act of 1953. One-day hearing 7/5/56.

Problems resulting from exclusion of small business from the disposal of products by Commodity Credit Corp. and participation in stockpile purchases. Began 7/11/56. Adjourned 7/17/56.

Subcommittee on the Aircraft Industry

Chairman Tom Steed (D Okla.)

Problems of small business in the aircraft industry. Hearings in Los Angeles, Calif., 5/21/56 - 5/22/56; in Washington, D.C. 6/27/56 - 6/29/56.

Subcommittee on Distribution Problems

Chairman James Roosevelt (D Calif.)

Effect of air pollution on small businesses in the Los Angeles, Calif., area. Hearings in Los Angeles 5/18/56 - 5/19/56. H Rept 2895.

## Committee Investigations - 6

Complaints of independent bakers concerning alleged discriminations on the part of chain bakery companies. One-day hearing. 4/17/56.

Complaints of small businessmen in the banana industry in connection with possible settlement by consent decree of the anti-trust case against the United Fruit Co. One-day hearing 3/28/56.

Alleged failure to protect small business interests in the antitrust consent decree in the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. case. One-day hearing 3/29/56.

### UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

Chairman Francis E. Walter (D Pa.)

Alleged Communist affiliations of Mrs. Deborah Landy, mother of Eugene Landy, King's Point Maritime Academy graduate denied a commission. Closed hearing 8/29/55.

Strategy and tactics of international Communism. Began 9/10/56. Continuing. (Weekly Report, p. 1111)

Activities of the Save Our Sons Committee. Began 6/18/56. Concluded 6/19/56.

Communist activities in North Carolina. At Charlotte, N.C., 3/12/56 - 3/14/56. (Weekly Report, p. 308)

Alleged Communist conspiracy in regard to securance and issuance of passports. Began 6/10/56. Concluded 6/21/56. (Weekly Report, p. 710)

Fund for the Republic report on "blacklisting" of alleged or acknowledged Communists in the entertainment industry. Began 7/10/56. Concluded 7/17/56. (Weekly Report, p. 883)

Communists in government service. Hearings in Chicago, Ill., 12/13/55 - 12/14/55; in Washington, D.C. 2/15/56 - 6/28/56. (Weekly Report, p. 252)

### Special Subcommittee

Chairman Francis E. Walter (D Pa.)

Possible past and present Communist infiltration of the theater, radio, and television fields. Hearings in New York City 8/15/55 - 8/18/55. (1955 Almanac, p. 540)

### VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Chairman Olin E. Teague (D Texas)

Recommendations of the Presidential Commission on Veterans' Pensions. Began 5/8/56. Concluded 5/22/56. (Weekly Report, p. 534)

### Housing Subcommittee

Chairman Ed Edmondson (D Okla.)

Alleged irregularities in Veterans' Administration loan guarantee program in California. Hearings in California 9/12/55 - 9/14/55. Report released 2/16/56.

### Special Subcommittee

Chairman Olin E. Teague (D Texas)

Proposed consolidation of Veterans' Administration offices. Hearings in Florida, Oklahoma, California 8/23/55 - 9/16/55.

### WAYS AND MEANS

Chairman Jere Cooper (D Tenn.)

### Narcotics Subcommittee

Chairman Hale Boggs (D La.)

Illegal traffic in narcotics; barbiturate addiction. Hearings in various parts of the U.S. 10/13/55 - 12/14/55; in Washington, D.C. 1/30/56. (Weekly Report, p. 128)

### Excise Tax Subcommittee

Chairman Aime J. Forand (D R.I.)

Technical and administrative excise tax problems. Started 10/4/55. Concluded 1/13/56.

Customs, Tariffs and Reciprocal Trade Agreements Subcommittee  
Chairman Hale Boggs (D La.)

U.S. foreign trade policy. Began 9/17/56. Concluded 9/28/56.

### SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE

WHITE COUNTY BRIDGE COMMISSION

Chairman Winfield K. Denton (D Ind.)

Financial position of the White County (Ill.) Bridge Commission. One-day closed hearing 10/5/55. H Rept 2052. (Weekly Report, p. 508)

## Joint Committees

### JOINT ATOMIC ENERGY

Chairman Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.)

Report of the Panel on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. Began 2/7/56. Concluded 3/6/56. (Weekly Report, p. 276)

### Communities Subcommittee

Chairman Rep. John J. Dempsey (D N.M.)

Appraisal by Federal Housing Administration of residential and commercial property in Richland, Wash., for disposal purposes. Began 6/11/56. Concluded 6/21/56.

### Subcommittee on Research and Development

Chairman Rep. Melvin Price (D Ill.)

Shortage of scientific and engineering manpower in the U.S., particularly as it affects the atomic energy program. Began 4/17/56. Concluded 5/1/56. Report released 7/23/56. (Weekly Report, p. 897)

Progress on research in medicine, biology, agriculture and food preservation. Began 6/4/56. Concluded 6/8/56.

### JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

Chairman Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.)

### Economic Stabilization Subcommittee

Chairman Rep. Wright Patman (D Texas)

Effects of automation on the American economy. Started 10/14/55.

Concluded 10/28/55. S Rept 1308.

Relationship between the Federal Reserve Board and the Treasury Department; raising of the Federal Reserve System discount rate. One-day hearing 6/12/56. (Weekly Report, p. 707)

### Economic Statistics Subcommittee

Chairman Rep. Richard Bolling (D Mo.)

Government statistical practices, including employment, consumer and business statistics. Started 10/4/55. Concluded 11/8/55. S Rept. 1309.

### Foreign Economic Policy Subcommittee

Chairman Rep. Richard Bolling (D Mo.)

U.S. foreign economic policy as it relates to the domestic economy. Started 11/9/55. Concluded 11/17/55. S Rept 1312. (Weekly Report, p. 27)

Defense planning and foreign economic policy. Began 6/4/56. Concluded 6/7/56. S Rept 2629. (Weekly Report, p. 898)

### Subcommittee on Low-Income Families

Chairman Sen. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.)

Problems of low-income families in the U.S. Started 11/18/55. Concluded 11/23/55. S Rept 1311. (Weekly Report, p. 26)

### Tax Policy Subcommittee

Chairman Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.)

Federal tax policy for economic growth and stability. Started 12/5/55. Concluded 12/16/55. S Rept 1310.

## SPECIAL JOINT HEARINGS

### Senate Interior and Insular Affairs,

### Legislative Oversight Subcommittee

Chairman James E. Murray (D Mont.)

### House Government Operations, Public Works

### and Resources Subcommittee

Chairman Earl Chudoff (D Pa.)

Federal timber policies -- including the alleged award of timber rights in Rogue River National Forest (Ore.) to Al Sarena Mines Inc. (Ala.), under the guise of mining claims. Hearings on the West Coast 11/14/55 - 11/30/55; in Wash., D.C. starting 1/10/56. (Weekly Report, p. 83) Concluded 1/31/56. H Rept 2408.

### Senate Interior and Insular Affairs

Chairman James E. Murray (D Mont.)

### Senate Foreign Relations, Special Subcommittee

Chairman Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.)

Problems of relations of U.S. and Canada regarding water development and uses of the Columbia River Basin. Started 3/22/56. Concluded 3/28/56.



# MONEY AVAILABLE FOR INVESTIGATIONS -- 84TH CONGRESS

SENATE COMMITTEES	NEW MONEY			CARRYOVER FUNDS	GRAND TOTAL	83RD CONGRESS TOTAL*
	1st Session	2nd Session**	Total			
<b>Standing</b>						
Agriculture and Forestry	\$ 30,000		\$ 30,000		\$ 30,000	\$ 37,000
Appropriations	400,000	400,000	800,000		800,000	800,000
Armed Services	180,000	186,000	366,000	68,955	434,955	337,000
Banking and Currency	210,000	183,333.34	393,333.34	142,166	535,499.34	434,000
District of Columbia	10,000		10,000		10,000	45,000
Finance	10,000		10,000		10,000	10,000
Foreign Relations	112,000	72,000	184,000		184,000	199,000
Government Operations	200,000	197,083.34	397,083.34	22,865	419,948.34	406,273
Interior and Insular Affairs	157,750	172,250	330,000		330,000	124,000
Interstate and Foreign Commerce	240,000	239,166.67	479,166.67	60,564	539,730.67	250,000
Judiciary	979,672	952,666.69	1,932,338.69	135,464	2,067,802.69	843,000
Labor and Public Welfare	205,000	50,000	255,000	52,654	307,654	140,150
Post Office and Civil Service	210,000	119,583.34	329,583.34		329,583.34	110,000
Public Works	110,000		110,000		110,000	35,000
Rules and Administration	10,000	150,000	160,000	39,976	199,976	172,500
<b>Special and Select</b>						
Small Business	60,000	82,500	142,500		142,500	42,000
Case Natural Gas Vote		10,000	10,000		10,000	
Improper Influence		350,000	350,000		350,000	
McCarthy Mail Cover†						2,500
McCarthy Censure†						30,000
<b>Senate Total</b>	<b>\$3,124,422</b>	<b>\$3,164,583.38</b>	<b>\$6,289,005.38</b>	<b>\$522,644</b>	<b>\$6,811,649.38</b>	<b>\$4,017,423</b>
<b>HOUSE COMMITTEES</b>						
<b>Standing</b>						
Agriculture	\$ 50,000		\$ 50,000		\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
Appropriations	500,000	500,000	1,000,000		1,000,000	900,000
Armed Services	150,000		150,000		150,000	150,000
Banking and Currency	75,000	75,000	150,000		150,000	
District of Columbia	2,000		2,000		2,000	2,000
Education and Labor	125,000		125,000		125,000	125,000
Foreign Affairs	75,000		75,000		75,000	75,000
Government Operations	495,000	500,000	995,000		995,000	585,050
House Administration	65,000	20,000	85,000		85,000	
Interior and Insular Affairs	50,000	10,000	60,000		60,000	50,000
Interstate and Foreign Commerce	60,000		60,000		60,000	60,000
Judiciary	125,000	100,000	225,000		225,000	135,000
Merchant Marine and Fisheries	50,000	35,000	85,000		85,000	50,000
Post Office and Civil Service	75,000		75,000		75,000	50,000
Public Works	50,000		50,000		50,000	30,000
Rules						2,500
Un-American Activities	225,000	275,000	500,000		500,000	575,000
Veterans' Affairs	50,000	35,000	85,000		85,000	50,000
Ways and Means	30,000	300,000	330,000		330,000	200,000
<b>Special and Select</b>						
† Baltic States (for 83rd Congress)		1,632.89	1,632.89		1,632.89	
Campaign Expenditures		30,000	30,000		30,000	25,000
† Communist Aggression						180,000
† Foundations	67		67		67	115,000
Small Business	170,000	160,000	330,000		330,000	160,000
Survivor Benefits	35,000	1,500	36,500		36,500	20,000
† White County Bridge Commission	10,000		10,000		10,000	
<b>House Total</b>	<b>\$2,467,067</b>	<b>\$2,043,132.89</b>	<b>\$ 4,510,199.89</b>		<b>\$ 4,510,199.89</b>	<b>\$3,589,550</b>
<b>GRAND TOTALS</b>	<b>\$5,591,489</b>	<b>\$5,207,716.27</b>	<b>\$10,799,205.27</b>	<b>\$522,644</b>	<b>\$11,321,849.27</b>	<b>\$7,606,973</b>

## Footnote

\* New money. In addition, \$568,421 was available in Senate carryover funds, thereby providing the 83rd Congress with a grand total of \$8,175,394 for probes.

\*\* In addition, the Senate Feb. 8, 1956, authorized eight committees to make expenditures at the recent monthly rate until new fund resolutions, then pending, were acted on by the Senate. Amounts so authorized are not available.

† Committee no longer in existence.

Totals for Senate committees include (1) funds authorized for probes by special resolution, (2) the \$10,000 fixed authorization for probes granted each standing committee and the Small Business Committee under Section 134(a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, and (3) carryover funds authorized but unspent by the 83rd Congress.

All money for House committees was set aside by special resolution. Funds listed for the Senate and House Appropriations Committees are earmarked, on a fiscal-year basis, in legislative appropriations bills. Joint committees receive their funds in a similar manner.

## GOVERNMENT INFORMATION

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations, Special Subcommittee.

RESUMED HEARINGS -- On suppression of government information. (Weekly Report, p. 1302)

TESTIMONY -- Nov. 13 -- Rear Adm. Rawson Bennett, Chief of the Office of Naval Research, rejected a proposal by Subcommittee Chairman John E. Moss (D Calif.) for a government-wide security clearance procedure. He said there would be danger of "no security whatsoever" because "judgments" of various security officers differed too much. He said security was an individual responsibility of Defense Department commanders. Told by Moss that scientists complained their progress was "stifled" by restrictions on exchange of information, Bennett said the scientists could swap ideas if they would "fit themselves into the procedure." He said his office only followed the security procedure on scientific research when it was applied to military problems.

Maj. Gen. J.S. Mills, Air Force deputy chief of staff for development, said he saw no reason why representatives of the various armed services should have to get together and compare notes.

S.E. Clements, planning director for Defense Department research and development, said he knew of no case where research and development had suffered because of red tape. "In my opinion it is not a serious matter," he said.

Gen. Mills said the Air Force had been "very, very liberal" in interpreting scientists' "need to know" secret information.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- Nov. 14 -- The Subcommittee reviewed a Defense Department special study of news policies, prepared by an advisory committee headed by ex-Assistant Secretary of Defense Charles A. Coolidge. Moss said the Department showed "regrettable" lack of cooperation in not providing advance copies of the report for the Subcommittee.

The advisory committee report said: reporters should be called before grand juries for questioning about news "leaks," which "obviously gravely damages the security of the nation;" when a Defense Department member was identified as the source of a leak, "stern disciplinary action should be taken...with the utmost promptness;" steps should be taken to overcome "overclassification;" the Department's classification system was "sound in concept," with "no conscious attempt...to withhold information which...the public should have."

Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson said Nov. 13, in a letter to the committee, that he would have "serious reservations" about grand jury action against reporters.

## BANKING LAWS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Banking and Currency.

HELD HEARINGS -- On the adequacy of federal banking laws. (Hodge investigation, Weekly Report, p. 1285)

TESTIMONY -- Nov. 9 -- An advisory panel of 27 financial leaders submitted more than 100 recommendations to the Committee for banking law revisions, including shifts of authority among federal banking agencies and an over-all streamlining of the codes. J. L. Robertson of the Federal Reserve Board said a plan to set up a national economic council to form basic economic policy would take away the Federal Reserve Board's independence and bring "political influences" to bear on the Board's decisions. Ray M. Gidney, Comptroller of the Currency, said his approval should be required if dividends paid by a bank in any one year exceeded the bank's net profits for that year plus its retained net profits of the previous year.

Nov. 10 -- Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), Committee Member, said the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. was "grossly negligent" in examining the Southmoor Bank & Trust Co. in Chicago which cashed fraudulent state checks for Illinois Auditor, Orville E. Hodge, jailed for embezzling \$1.5 million in state funds. Douglas said the Hodge embezzlement had cast "serious reflections on the adequacy of (FDIC) examining procedures." He said the attitude of the FDIC was "the height of bureaucratic self-satisfaction," terming agency officials' answers "exactly the same trouble we ran into when we were going over the Reconstruction Finance Corp."

Royal L. Coburn, former St. Louis attorney who is general counsel for the FDIC, said the FDIC would ask for legislation permitting it to audit banks instead of just examining them.

## COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES

COMMITTEE -- House Un-American Activities.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On Communist political subversion.

TESTIMONY -- Nov. 12 -- Abner Green declined to say whether he was executive secretary of the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born. Green invoked the First and Fifth Amendments in refusing to answer 84 questions asked him by the Committee.

Counsel Richard Arens said the American Committee was trying to destroy the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act. The Committee was cited as a subversive organization by the Attorney General in 1948.

Archibald Roosevelt, son of President Theodore Roosevelt, said "unrestricted immigration" was "one of the best weapons the international Communists can be given for conquest of the United States." He said the McCarran-Walter Act should be "tightened still further," not "liberalized." Roosevelt testified on behalf of the American Coalition of Patriotic Organizations, the Sons of the American Revolution and the Alliance.

Nov. 13 -- Eleven witnesses invoked the First, Fifth and Ninth Amendments in refusing to answer questions on Communist party membership and activities on immigration matters. A twelfth witness, John Lautner, said he had been a Communist party member from 1929 to 1950. "The Communist party at all times tried to tear down any and all laws that gave protection, that gave security to the United States," he said.

**MANSFIELD: MAJORITY WHIP**

Senate Democratic leaders Nov. 13 agreed on Sen. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) to replace defeated Sen. Earle C. Clements (D Ky.) as Assistant Majority Leader and Majority Whip of the Senate in the 85th Congress.

Mansfield, a veteran of five terms in the House, has served in the Senate since 1953. He is a member of the Foreign Relations Committee and is considered a leading Democratic spokesman on foreign policy, especially in the Far East. Mansfield consistently has supported foreign economic aid, but in 1956 voted to cut foreign military assistance. He has favored extension of reciprocal trade. In 1954, Mansfield voted for a watered-down version of the Bricker Amendment, proposed by Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.), to limit the President's treaty-making power, and in 1952, he voted for the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act.

In domestic affairs, Mansfield has supported increased defense spending, rigid 90 percent farm price supports, public power programs, public housing and highway legislation. In 1956, he voted for the vetoed natural gas bill, social security disability payments, a federal Hells Canyon dam, the Niagara public power bill and a \$30.9 billion federal highway construction program. As a Representative, Mansfield voted for a Fair Employment Practices Act in 1950 and for the Internal Security Act of 1950. (For his position on additional key votes, Weekly Report, p. 1008)

A native of Missoula, Mont., Mansfield is 53 years old, married and has one daughter. He is a Catholic. He left home at the age of 14 to join the Navy in World War I. He spent one year, 1919-20, in the Army and two, 1920-22, in the Marines, on China duty. Mansfield worked in Montana copper mines from 1922 to 1930, giving himself a high school education. He spent one year at Montana School of Mines and four years at Montana State University, from which he received B.A. and M.A. degrees. From 1933 until entering the House of Representatives in 1943, he was professor of Latin American and Far Eastern history at Montana State.

While in the House, Mansfield served on the Foreign Affairs and Small Business Committees. He also served on House Committees on Flood Control, Indian Affairs, Public Lands, Territories and Irrigation and Reclamation. In 1944, he spent two months in China as a special observer for President Roosevelt, and in 1952, he was a member of the United States delegation to the United Nations General Assembly in Paris.

Mansfield was elected to the Senate in 1952. In addition to serving on the Foreign Relations Committee, he is a member of the Rules and Administration Committee and of its Privileges and Elections Subcommittee.

Mansfield was mentioned as a 1956 Democratic Vice Presidential possibility, but has been quoted as saying: "Under no circumstances would I ever consider being nominated for the Vice Presidency or for any other office except that of U.S. Senator from Montana."

Mansfield's voting scores in the Senate:

	84th Congress	83rd Congress
Eisenhower Support	50%	36%
Eisenhower Opposition	44	56
Party Unity	92	90
Bipartisan Support	80	73
On the Record	99	95

(Note: Starting in the 1955 session of Congress, Party Unity and Bipartisan Support scores were calculated under a revised formula which weighed only actual votes. Previously scores were calculated under a formula which included announced stands as well as votes.)

**Political Briefs****DEMOCRATIC OFFICIAL**

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) Nov. 13 announced he had invited Sen. Earle Clements (D Ky.) to become Executive Chairman of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee. Clements was defeated in his re-election bid by ex-Rep. Thruston B. Morton (R 1947-53). (Weekly Report, p. 1327)

**PAYNE RETIREMENT**

Sen. Frederick G. Payne (R Maine) Nov. 11 announced he would not seek re-election when his current term expires in 1959.

**GOP POLICY COMMITTEE**

The Senate Republican Policy Committee will have three vacancies because of the defeat of Sens. George H. Bender (Ohio), James H. Duff (Pa.) and Herman Welker (Idaho) in the Nov. 6 election. The chairmanship of the Senate Republican Conference also will be vacant because Sen. Eugene Millikin (Colo.) did not seek re-election.

**AGES AND PROFESSIONS**

In a late election return, Charles H. Brown (D) defeated Rep. Dewey Short (R) in Missouri's Seventh District. Brown, aged 26, will be the youngest Member of the 85th Congress.... The 85th Congress will have two Representatives who have had prior experience as ministers: Rep. Adam C. Powell Jr. (D N.Y.) and Rep.-elect Merwin Coad (D Iowa). (Weekly Report, p. 1329)

**DEMOCRATIC LEADER**

Sen. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) Nov. 8 said that Adlai E. Stevenson was currently only "titular leader" of the Democratic party and the "actual power" resided with Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas) and House Speaker Sam Rayburn (Texas). Mansfield added that Stevenson's delegation to an advisory role was a natural consequence of his defeat in the Nov. 6 election.

## EISENHOWER INCREASES LEAD , FINAL SENATE PICTURE UNSETTLED

President Dwight D. Eisenhower boosted his plurality over Adlai E. Stevenson to 9,320,837 in incomplete election returns. With 3,663 of the nation's 154,874 precincts still uncounted, Mr. Eisenhower received 34,727,918 votes to Stevenson's 25,407,081. For the first time since the Civil War, American voters elected a President of one party and a Congress controlled by the other. Democrats retained control of both chambers with a 49-47 margin in the Senate, and a 233-199 margin in the House, with two races still undecided and one vacancy in New Mexico.

However, if a special session of Congress should be called before Jan. 3, the date the 85th Congress convenes, the Republicans would hold a temporary majority in the Senate. Two new Republican Senators who captured Democratic seats are eligible to take their seats immediately because they are filling unexpired terms of Democrats who died during the 84th Congress. They are Sens.-elect John Sherman Cooper (Ky.), succeeding the late Sen. Alben W. Barkley, and Chapman Revercomb (W. Va.), succeeding the late Sen. Harley Kilgore.

In the 85th Congress, despite the 49-47 party balance, how the Senate will organize when it convenes Jan. 3 is being questioned because of the situations of Sen. Price Daniel (D Texas), and Sens.-elect Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio) and Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.).

### Texas Quandary

Sen. Daniel, governor-elect of Texas, Sept. 27 submitted his resignation effective Jan. 15, the date he is to be sworn in as governor. However, he also said he would make the resignation effective earlier if Gov. Allan Shivers called a special election before Jan. 15. Texas law says a special election must be held between 20 and 90 days following a Senate vacancy, with the governor permitted to fill the vacancy in the time before the election with an interim appointment.

But Daniel, by making his Senate resignation not effective until Jan. 15, or until such time as a special election is held, prevented Shivers from making an interim appointment. Shivers Nov. 12 said he could not call a special election until the vacancy actually existed; he called on Daniel to submit an "unconditional resignation, effective immediately."

Shivers sided with GOP President Eisenhower in 1952 and 1956, and recently was narrowly defeated by a "loyalist" group of Texas Democrats headed by Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson and House Speaker Sam Rayburn for control of the state Democratic organization.

The "loyalist" Democrats fear that if Daniel resigns his Senate seat before Jan. 15, Shivers will appoint someone not of their group. Republicans also are given a good chance of taking over the Senate seat in a special election because of the split within the Democratic party.

Should a Republican be elected to Daniel's seat, the Senate lineup would be 48-48, giving the Republicans control by virtue of Vice President Richard M. Nixon's tie-breaking vote.

If Daniel resigned before Jan. 15 and a successor to him was appointed by Shivers who would support the Republicans, the GOP also might be able to organize the Senate.

But Daniel says that unless Shivers calls a special election before Jan. 15, he will not resign from the Senate and will vote with Senate Democrats on Jan. 3 to organize the Senate.

Shivers still may be able to appoint an interim Senator and call for a special election between 12:01 a.m. Jan. 15, the date Daniel's resignation becomes effective, and noon of Jan. 15, the time Daniel is to be sworn in as governor. If Shivers neither appoints an interim Senator nor calls an election in this 12-hour period, then Daniel would be able to do both.

Or, the Texans may find themselves in a situation similar to that of West Virginia 16 years ago when Matthew M. Neely, then as now a Democratic Senator, ran for the governorship, and won. Neely's lame duck predecessor in the governor's chair, Homer A. Holt, appointed Clarence E. Martin to succeed Neely in the Senate. But Neely, taking his oath of office as governor at 12:01 a.m. Jan. 12, 1941, immediately appointed Joseph Rosier to the Senate seat he vacated, challenging the earlier Martin appointment.

The Senate Elections and Privileges Committee held hearings on the dispute and recommended that Rosier be seated as the Senator because the Committee decided that the term of office of Holt expired at midnight Jan. 12, 1941, and that there was no vacancy in the Senate seat until after Holt's term expired and Neely succeeded him. The Senate May 13, 1941, concurred.

### Lausche, Javits

Sen.-elect Frank J. Lausche (D), retiring governor of Ohio, has indicated he does not intend to vote on Senate organization until he is sworn in, and he has indicated he will not be sworn in until his term as governor is completed on Jan. 14.

Sen.-elect Jacob K. Javits (R), retiring New York State Attorney General, Sept. 13 said, if elected, he would delay taking office in the Senate until the GOP-controlled state legislature could meet Jan. 9 and agree on his successor. This would prevent Democratic Gov. Averell Harriman from naming a Democrat to Javits' post.

### House Results

Included in the House lineup of 233 Democrats and 199 Republicans -- with two undecided House races -- is one post-election House switch. In New Jersey's 13th District, unofficial vote totals showed that Norman H. Roth (R) defeated incumbent Rep Alfred D. Sieminski (D) by a two-vote margin. A Nov. 13 recount reversed the outcome, showing Sieminski the winner by 54 votes.

The final outcome in two other recently decided House races:

Kentucky, Seventh District -- Rep. Carl D. Perkins (D) defeated Scott Craft (R).

Missouri, Eleventh District -- Rep. Morgan M. Moulder (D) defeated George H. Miller (R).

Still undecided are two House races: Washington, Fourth District, where Rep. Hal Holmes (R) is leading Frank LeRoux (D) by 209 votes in incomplete returns; and, Nebraska, Third District, where Lawrence Brock (D) currently holds a 143-vote lead over Rep. Robert D. Harrison (R).



## Pressures On Congress

### TOWNSEND PLAN CANDIDATES

Of the 236 candidates endorsed Nov. 3 by the Townsend Plan for election to the House of Representatives, 194 were elected. In the Senate race, Townsend-endorsed candidates were victorious in 23 races and unsuccessful in 12. Of the seven gubernatorial candidates endorsed, five were elected while two, Ralph Tucker (D Ind.) and Robert H. Mollohan (D W. Va.), were defeated. (The Townsend Plan calls for a universal pay-as-you-go social security program with liberal pensions.)

Recommendations came from Townsend state and Congressional district councils. Endorsements included Congressmen who co-sponsored Townsend legislation in the 84th Congress, Congressmen who signed the Townsend discharge petition this year and recommendations by the Washington Legislative Bureau of the Plan.

Mrs. J. A. Ford, director of the Plan's Washington Legislative Bureau, Nov. 13 said, "We are very pleased with the outcome of the election." She said the Townsend Plan believes the large number of Congressmen now supporting their old-age insurance plan "will bring us closer to our goal."

### SEES 'LIBERAL' VICTORY

Joseph L. Rauh Jr., national chairman of Americans for Democratic Action, Nov. 9 said the election returns "provided much encouragement for liberals." He said "while the world's foremost spokesman for liberalism (Adlai Stevenson) was overwhelmingly defeated, many signs in the election returns point to the fact that liberalism is still the best politics in America."

Rauh listed as four "signs" to encourage liberals:

- President Eisenhower "campaigns on the principles of the New and Fair Deals."
- "In almost every case where a liberal Democrat... ran against a conservative Republican for the Senate, the liberal Democrat won."
- "The ludicrous showing of the right-wing States Rights Third Party" indicated the weakness "of the lunatic fringe in American life."
- The independence on the part of the voter makes issues and candidates who campaign on issues increasingly important. "When issues determine the outcome of elections, liberals most often come out on top," he said.

### SURVIVE PENSION OPPOSITION

No House member who voted against the veterans' pension bill (HR 7886) sponsored by the American Legion was defeated in the Nov. 6 election. All House members defeated voted for passage of the \$27.8 billion pension bill. Although the Legion did not endorse candidates in the election, they did publish a list of lawmakers voting for and against the bill shortly after the House vote. The pension bill, carrying \$90 monthly payments for needy 65-year-old veterans of World War I without regard to disability, was passed by the House 364-51 after a bitter fight. The bill later died in the Senate Finance Committee.

### Pressure Points

#### CHAMBER AFIELD

John S. Coleman, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., Nov. 11 said the Chamber will send a team of officials across the country early in 1957 to urge businessmen to take more interest in Congressional activities. He said "we intend to take national issues which affect business and which must be dealt with by the 85th Congress to the doorsteps of businessmen all over the nation." Coleman said his team would try to give businessmen a "clear understanding of the issues affecting them most," and why it is important for businessmen to "organize and be prepared to present their views" to Congress.

#### EASTLAND'S VOTE ROLE

Clarence Mitchell, Washington director of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, Nov. 11 said the opinion of Sen. James O. Eastland (D Miss.) on Negroes won many votes for the Republicans. In an address to the Mississippi NAACP, Mitchell said "in New York, Chicago, Baltimore, Louisville and even in California, his (Eastland) name was magic in getting votes against Democrats."

#### CAMPAIGN LIMITS URGED

Dr. George H. Gallup, founder of the American Institute of Public Opinion, Nov. 12 said the Presidential campaign should be limited to six major speeches, each given blanket, nation-wide television coverage. In an address to the 62nd annual National Conference on Government at Memphis, Tenn., Gallup said traditional whistle stopping "reduces a Presidential candidate to the level of a pitchman or a carnival barker" without materially changing the outcome. Gallup spoke as the outgoing president of the National Municipal League, sponsor of the conference.

#### HOUSE CHOICES WIN

The six candidates for the House of Representatives endorsed Nov. 1 by the National Committee for an Effective Congress were elected, but only four of the seven Senatorial candidates were victorious (Weekly Report, p. 1301). The NCEC endorsed Congressmen William H. Ayres (R Ohio), James G. Fulton (R Pa.), John W. Heselton (R Mass.), Eugene McCarthy (D Minn.), Gracie Pfof (D Idaho) and Hugh Scott (R Pa.). The four Senatorial candidates endorsed who were successful at the polls were Sens.-elect Frank Church (D Idaho), John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.), Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.) and Sen. Alexander Wiley (R Wis.). Defeated Senatorial candidates endorsed by the NCEC were R. M. "Spike" Evans (D Iowa), Richard Stengel (D Ill.) and Claude Wickard (D Ind.).

## Special Report

## UNIONS TAKE CREDIT FOR DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS

United States unions Nov. 6 undertook their biggest political effort in history. Generally they were defeated by President Eisenhower's landslide victory, but union leaders claimed credit for helping keep Congress Democratic. Leaders of the 15 million-member AFL-CIO and most individual unions had endorsed Democrat Adlai E. Stevenson, but union members apparently did not go along with the call for President Eisenhower's defeat.

George Meany, AFL-CIO president, Nov. 7 said the fact that the Republicans did not win control of Congress proved that "it was the man, not the Republican program, that the voters so overwhelmingly endorsed." He said he was "convinced" that the defeat of the Republicans in their bid to control Congress "was due in large part to the educational work of labor."

The AFL-CIO News Nov. 10 said 288 candidates for the House of Representatives were endorsed either by local AFL-CIO political groups or by major individual sections of local labor. Of these, it said, 159 were elected.

Among 35 candidates running for the Senate, the AFL-CIO said, 29 were backed by AFL-CIO groups and of these 15 were elected.

James L. McDevitt, co-chairman of the Committee on Political Education of the AFL-CIO, Nov. 8 said "labor had net gains in the House." He said it was about a stand-off in the Senate.

## Campaign Contributions

In statements filed with the Senate Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections on campaign spending up to Oct. 21, 15 national labor groups said they spent \$1,454,271 on the election. Of this amount, \$1,226,127 was transferred to other campaign groups, and \$228,144 was spent directly for campaign activity.

Of the money transferred to other campaign groups, \$912,286 went to state, district and local activities and \$313,841 to other national campaign organizations, the largest sum being \$247,491 to COPE.

Virtually all national labor campaign funds so far reported in 1956 benefited Democrats. Of the money transferred to states, less than .1 percent was given directly to committees for Republican candidates.

Largest sums donated were in the Senate races in Washington and Oregon. Labor contributed \$35,300 to Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.) in his successful campaign against former Interior Secretary Douglas McKay. Sen. Warren Magnuson (D Wash.) received \$26,750 for his successful race against Gov. Arthur B. Langlie of Washington from the unions.

Other Senatorial candidates receiving more than \$20,000 were Joseph S. Clark Jr. (D Pa.), \$23,000; Thomas J. Dodd (D Conn.), \$20,500; and Richard Stengel (D Ill.), \$21,000. Only Clark won election.

As of Oct. 21 labor organizations had donated \$290,805 to candidates for House seats and \$254,437 to candidates for the Senate.

Labor also showed its strength in the State of Washington by helping defeat a proposed right-to-work (no compulsory unionism) law. The labor vote turnout to

defeat this issue helped elect Magnuson and a Democratic governor, Albert D. Rosellini.

Right-to-work laws were significant in two other races, with labor claiming a victory in one of them. In Kansas, a Democratic governor, George Docking, was elected for the first time in 20 years partly because labor opposed the Republican candidate, Warren W. Shaw, an advocate of right-to-work law.

However, labor suffered a defeat in Nevada when for the third election in a row Nevada voters supported a right-to-work law. The voters also rejected a proposed amendment to the state constitution that would have made any right-to-work law illegal.

The GOP viewed the national election outcome as an opening to gain strength in the union organizations. Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell Nov. 7 said the balloting should "dispel forever the myth that the Democratic party is the party of labor." He said he hoped union leaders would re-examine their views on political endorsement so that in the future they would not "attempt to lead their union members in a direction they don't intend to go."

Following is a summary of the results of the activities of the United Automobile Workers (AFL-CIO), a leading politically-conscious union concentrated in Michigan, and two of the largest independent unions -- the United Mine Workers and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

## United Auto Workers

President Eisenhower won easily in Michigan but in Wayne County (Detroit), where the UAW is particularly strong, Stevenson led 656,865 to Eisenhower's 475,934 and the Democrats swept all county offices. Gov. G. Mennen Williams was re-elected to a fifth term over Detroit Mayor Albert Cobo.

Republicans, however, re-elected 11 Representatives and gained the Sixth Congressional District from the Democrats. In the Sixth, Rep. Don Hayworth of East Lansing failed to receive the support of the labor unions that previously had backed him. He broke with labor organizations last Spring over the farm problem.

## Railroad Trainmen

For the House, 185 of the 311 candidates endorsed by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (Ind.) were elected; and eighteen of the 31 endorsed Senate candidates won their races.

## Mine Workers

Thirty-eight of 41 candidates endorsed by the United Mine Workers of America for seats in the House were elected. In the Senate UMW-endorsed candidates were not so successful. Of 12 candidates endorsed, only five were elected. Losers endorsed by the UMW included Sen. Earle C. Clements (D Ky.), Lawrence W. Wetherby (D Ky.) and William C. Marland (D W.Va.), all from heavy coal producing areas.

## BANKERS READY INCREASE IN PRESSURE ACTIVITY

Growing concern among bankers over the increasing competition offered by savings and loan associations is reflected by announced plans of the bankers to expand their legislative activities before Congress in 1957.

Savings and loan associations, organized as mutual institutions, pay dividends to customers which are considered returns to the investor. These dividends generally are higher than the interest rates paid by banks on savings accounts operating under federal direction. Also, bank loans for home building are restricted to 60 percent of the bank's capital surplus. Savings and loan associations, whose prime purpose is to loan money for home building, do not have this restriction.

The federal government exercises some control over federal savings and loan associations through the Home Loan Bank Board and over banks through the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. Some state-chartered institutions in both categories might not be federally controlled at all.

Operating since late 1954 with an "expanded" Washington office, the U.S. Savings and Loan League -- chief organization of the savings and loan associations -- achieved significant legislative victories during the 84th Congress.

Following are profiles of the two chief organizations representing the savings and loan associations and the banks:

### Savings and Loan League

NAME -- U.S. Savings and Loan League, 221 N. La Salle St., Chicago 1, Ill.

Washington Office -- 425 13th St. N.W.

Ranking Officer -- President, Walter Dreier, president of Union Federal Savings and Loan Assn., Evansville, Ind.

Executive Officers -- Executive vice president, Norman Strunk, Chicago, and staff vice president, Stephen Slipper, Washington.

Legislative Representatives -- Slipper is registered under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act.

Membership -- 4,300 savings and loan associations.

Purpose -- Founded in 1892 to "advance generally the interests of savings and loan associations...engaged in private financing of owner-occupied homes and other improved real estate."

Reported Spending -- 1956 first half, \$37,073; 1955, \$74,107.

### American Bankers Assn.

NAME -- American Bankers Assn., 12 E. 36th St., New York 16, N.Y.

Washington Office -- 730 15th St. N.W.

Ranking Officer -- President, Erle Cocke, board chairman, Fulton National Bank, Atlanta, Ga.

Executive Officers -- Executive manager, Merle E. Selecman, New York; and deputy manager, Carroll A. Gunderson, Washington.

Legislative Representatives -- Gunderson, J. Olney Brott, James J. Saxon and J.R. Dunkerly registered under the lobby law during 1955.

Membership -- 17,385 members representing 98 percent of the banks in the U.S.

Purpose: Founded in 1874 to represent the mutual objectives of members.

Reported Spending -- 1956 first half: Gunderson, \$107; Brott, \$90.45; Saxon, none; Dunkerly, \$310. Total reported by individuals, \$507.45. Since ABA is not registered as an organization no reports are required under current law.

### Major Victories

The Savings and Loan League's most clear-cut victory resulted from its opposition to a Presidential plan designed to separate the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp. from the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. The League initiated and led the organized opposition which guided Reorganization Plan No. 2 to its defeat in the House July 5, 1956. (Weekly Report, p. 801)

In fighting the proposal, League spokesmen said the Plan was "a bad piece of legislation" that would "result in confusion, duplication, and conflict in the relations of the federal government with the savings and loan business." They also argued the League members would be "frustrated" with "conflicting regulations and directions" from the proposed two separate agencies.

After the plan was defeated, an editorial in the League's official monthly, Savings and Loan News, said the victory was due to the "unmatched determination" of members, support of state leagues and "know how" on Capitol Hill. The article concluded that the defeat "again confirms the wisdom of expanding the U.S. League's legislative approach, Washington facilities and staff."

Another "major" legislative success is credited to the League in 1955 for its successful drive to re-establish an independent Home Loan Bank Board. Independent during the 1930s, the HLBB had been organized since 1943 under various other agencies.

The Housing Amendments of 1955 provided for an independent HLBB. (1955 Almanac, p. 253) The League argued that such a status would give the Board added "prestige and effectiveness" but President Eisenhower, signing the bill Feb. 11, 1955, said he retained "serious objections" to provisions that "would create still another independent agency...by detaching the HLBB...from the Housing and Home Finance Agency."

Another long-standing question concerns legislation limiting the number of branches for federal savings and loan institutions. For five years the League has been the victor in warding off this legislation which was passed twice by the Senate. Stephen Slipper, League vice president, says his organization has been instrumental in lining up House opposition against the proposals. He expects another battle on this issue in the 85th Congress.

In 1955 the League opposed a \$425,000 appropriation requested by the Home Loan Bank Board -- official watchdog over the savings and loan associations in the U.S. -- to check on building appraisals made by the associations. Passed in the House as the Bank Board requested, Slipher says League efforts deleted the provision from the bill in the Senate. The League contended that since no other type of financial institution was subject to such appraisals the operation would impair the integrity of savings and loan associations.

## League's Legislative Machine

As the League's top legislative representative, Slipher says he has two major responsibilities: first, that of keeping abreast of developments in official Washington; and second, informing members of developments concerning the savings and loan business. The success of the operation, he adds, depends on how well the two efforts are coordinated.

The Washington staff of eight is chiefly an information center keeping in daily contact with the progress of all legislation affecting the savings and loan business, maintaining liaison with government agencies and sending reports to members. Contacts with Congressmen are usually made by elected officials of the League from either the national or state organizations.

Noting obvious difficulties in trying to bring 4,300 member associations into active support of a "wide variety of legislation," the League in 1954 organized a Legislative Conference. Slipher describes the Conference as having a "broad cross section of some 200 savings and loan leaders" from every state in the Union. The Conference meets annually in Washington for the purpose of developing a legislative program.

Passing comprehensive and up-to-the-minute information to this Conference is regarded by Slipher as basic to its effectiveness. He does this by means of an elaborate system embodied in the "Legislative Notebook" updated weekly by a newsletter.

Slipher stresses the value of the League's state organizations. "No one," he says, "is in a better position to develop and supervise each state's contacts with its Congressional delegation than are the officers of the state leagues. Informed of the strategy needs of the day they are able to muster quickly the desired action" from state delegations.

League officials, justifying their Washington activities, say the savings and loan business "even more than other businesses, (are) vitally affected by federal legislation and by the policies and regulations emanating from Washington."

Categorizing the League's interest, Slipher uses this priority list:

- **HOUSING** -- Largest and most important segment concerning the League.
- **GENERAL CREDIT POLICY** -- "Because the federal government is taking increasingly into consideration the dominant role of home construction, administrative and legislative decisions on 'easy' or 'hard' money must be watched constantly."
- **TECHNICAL LEGISLATION** -- Specifically that which involves insurance of accounts; the Federal Home Loan Bank System, and the Federal Savings and Loan System are considered "life and death importance to our business."

• **FEDERAL TAXES** -- This area is "of permanent and obviously vital concern."

• **MINOR INTERESTS** -- Range from the Postal Savings System to attempts by legislation to place savings and loan institutions under the Securities Exchange Act.

## Bankers' 84th Congress Report

ABA's Committee on Federal Legislation, in September, issued a report on the group's Washington legislative activity during the 84th Congress. Then President Fred F. Florence, in a cover letter to member banks, called ABA's activity a "splendid record" and added that much of the credit belongs to the committee and the ABA Federal Legislative Council, made up of bankers from every state.

ABA officers Oct. 1 announced plans for expanded Washington activities, an enlarged staff and the creation of a new Department of Government Relations. President Florence said the new department will work with "federal supervisory authorities and executive departments of government and...on federal legislation."

Here are two instances giving bankers' views on the problem of lobbying:

The most recent discussion took place at the 1956 ABA convention when Harold J. Marshall, chairman of the group's Public Relations Council, expressed concern about the decline in savings funds placed with banks as compared with the growth of savings and loan deposits. Marshall said that in 1930 the banks had almost 50 percent of the savings whereas the current figure is less than 20 percent.

Gaylord A. Freeman Jr., speaking on the subject of the competition of the savings and loan associations, told a group of bankers in 1955, "The government isn't going to solve the problem for you because you, as a banker, are neither as popular with the rank and file of the voters as are the savings and loan men nor are you nearly as politically astute." Freeman, vice president of the First National Bank of Chicago, continued, "You don't have state or federal Congressmen on your boards, you don't make important political contributions nor do you keep constantly in touch with your Representatives."

## New Staff Members

One specialist already has joined the expanded ABA staff. George J. Kelly, former national director of public relations for the American Legion, will act in a similar capacity for the new department. A second addition, Charles R. McNeill, will join the staff late in 1956. McNeill, currently assistant general counsel for the Treasury, will assist Olney J. Brott, ABA general counsel.

Looking toward the 85th Congress, the ABA Nov. 7 submitted a 15-point program to the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. The Committee currently is studying federal laws governing financial institutions and credit to determine whether changes are needed.

Two ABA recommendations concerned savings and loan institutions. The group asked that establishment of branch offices of federal savings and loan associations be made to conform to laws and practices of the states covering the establishment of branches of state-chartered savings and loan associations. ABA also recommended that the establishment of savings and loan branch offices across state lines be prohibited.



## 1957 LEGISLATIVE PLANS

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas) Nov. 9 said Senate Democrats would not offer their own legislative program in 1957. Johnson said they would wait for the President's recommendations and then "evaluate them as reasonable men in the light of what is good for America." Johnson, Nov. 21, 1955, proposed a 13-point "program with a heart" for the 1956 session of Congress.

House Speaker Sam Rayburn (Texas) said "we will want to see what the President's message is and then see what we will do." (Weekly Report, p. 1311)

Senate Minority Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) Nov. 9 said, "The (Democratic) margin is so narrow there is going to have to be coordination between the leaderships to get anything done."

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) Nov. 9 said the Democrats should offer their own legislative program, including civil rights legislation, a school construction bill, a tax-revision bill raising annual personal exemptions from \$600 to \$700, a bill to increase social security benefits and a bill to revise farm credit policies.

Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) Nov. 12 said Congress should rewrite the farm law to provide high price supports for various farm commodities. Kerr said he favored price support levels of at least 90 percent of parity on basic farm products, livestock and perishable commodities.

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS CONFERENCE

Twenty-three Congressional leaders Nov. 9 met with President Eisenhower and his top advisers to review the situation in Eastern Europe and the Middle East. After the 2½-hour briefing, Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas) told reporters he thought the discussion had been "very fruitful and helpful." Johnson said that "no commitments were asked or given," but that the Democrats would "give responsible consideration to any Administration suggestions" and would "not play politics with foreign policy."

Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.) said he did not believe there was anything in the situation "to be alarmed about unduly." He said there was no discussion of calling a special session of Congress. Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) said the meeting left him "with a feeling of confidence and real optimism."

Sen. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) Nov. 10 proposed a five-point program to assure a "lasting peace in the Middle East." Mansfield recommended withdrawal of Israeli, French and British military forces from Egypt and their replacement by United Nations forces; establishment of machinery to guarantee Egyptian sovereignty and free use of the Suez Canal; negotiation of an Israeli-Egyptian non-aggression pact; guarding of the Israel-Egypt border by UN forces until the two nations agreed upon their withdrawal; and "assistance for reconstruction and development in Egypt and neighboring states" by UN members.

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) Nov. 10 said it "would not be in the national interest for either party to stifle differences over foreign policy even at this time

## Eisenhower Meets Press

President Eisenhower Nov. 14 told his 96th news conference the election of another Democratic-controlled Congress meant to him the American people were not yet convinced that modern Republicanism would be the guiding philosophy of his party. In his first press conference since his re-election, the President said he regarded his victory as a mandate to continue to push the programs and policies he championed in his first term.

He said he intended to carry out his program through persuasion, rather than by desk-pounding. He defined "modern Republicanism" as a political philosophy in which the federal government took the lead to see that economic productivity was distributed so no one suffered hardship, while, at the same time, the private enterprise system continued.

The President also said:

The United States would oppose -- probably through the United Nations -- any intervention in Egypt by Soviet or Chinese Communist volunteers, but the nature of the opposition would depend upon the specific circumstances of the intervention.

The United States policy of two-sided friendship with Israel and the Arab nations would continue because it was believed best for both peoples.

He did not know that Soviet influence could be eliminated entirely from the Middle East, but he believed every small nation in the free world would be very careful about forming too close an association with Russia.

The chances for peace were related directly to the depth of faith and earnestness of efforts made for peace.

A summit meeting with Russia now would be a mistake when the U.N. had taken cognizance of the present crises.

of crisis." He urged a bipartisan approach to provide "dissent without disunity."

Senate Minority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) Nov. 11 said the UN should apply economic sanctions against Britain, France and Israel if "they don't stop dilly-dallying" on withdrawing their troops from Egypt. Sen. J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) Nov. 12 said if Soviet "volunteers" entered the Middle East fighting, the United States should take military action against them.

Sen. Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) Nov. 12 said he did not believe the Middle East crisis had substantially weakened the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Sen. Johnson Nov. 13 said the NATO alliance had been "severely strained by recent developments," but remained "the best method by which the free nations of the North Atlantic community can unite for their common defense while maintaining their independence." Thye and Johnson will be members of the U.S. delegation to the NATO parliamentary conference Nov. 19-23 in Paris.

## BUS SEGREGATION

The Supreme Court Nov. 13 unanimously ruled that racial segregation on city and other intra-state buses was unconstitutional. Its action came in a brief order affirming a June 5 decision by a special U.S. District Court in Montgomery, Ala., which held unconstitutional racial segregation on buses in Montgomery. (Weekly Report, p. 503)

The Supreme Court cited its 1954 school desegregation decision and subsequent decisions outlawing segregation in public parks, playgrounds and public golf links. The Court acted without hearing any argument.

Commenting on the decision, Gov. J.P. Coleman of Mississippi said, "Our attitude...will be the same as about the school segregation cases. We will continue to segregate." C.C. Owen, president of the Alabama Public Utilities Commission, immediately appealed to the bus companies to maintain voluntary segregation.

## FARM PROBLEM

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson Nov. 13 said he did not expect to ask Congress for any new major farm legislation in January. His view also was taken by Sen. George D. Aiken (Vt.), senior Republican member of the Agriculture and Forestry Committee, but Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) disagreed.

Benson said the farm outlook was good, markets were expanding, income was on the rise and surpluses were being cut. He said election returns indicated a clear majority of the American farmers again supported President Eisenhower and were confident of the Administration's ability to deal with the farm problem.

Aiken Nov. 14 said that, "We have sufficient laws on the books now to guarantee a prosperous agriculture." "It's now up to the administration of the laws," Aiken said.

Johnson Nov. 13 said he believed Congress would have to do something "as soon as possible" to help farmers, but that any Democratic program would be worked out after the Administration submitted its recommendations in January.

Benson said the serious drought in some Western areas had been a major factor in the decline of farm votes for some Congressmen. "No government drought relief program can ever be a satisfactory substitute for rain," he said. Benson said President Eisenhower might go out to the drought area this year, and if so, he would accompany him.

## POWER CONTRACT CHALLENGED

Secretary of Interior Fred A. Seaton Nov. 10 said that Interior Department officials believe an aluminum-power contract signed by the Truman Administration with the Reynolds Metals Co. and the Arkansas Power and Light Co. "violated the rate making provisions of the Flood Control Act of 1944." The Interior Department plans to ask the Federal Power Commission to raise the rates to all Southwestern Power Authority customers from the current 5.6 mills per kilowatt-hour to 6.97 mills per kilowatt hour. The Reynolds Metals Co., in SPA jurisdiction, pays 5.2 mills per kilowatt-hour under a 50-year contract signed during the Truman Administration.

Seaton said his Department proposed "That the new rate schedule for the SPA marketing area be made applicable to the Reynolds Metals Co." Congress July 27 passed a bill (S 3338) to bar electric power rate increases by the SPA until July 1, 1957. President Eisenhower pocket vetoed the bill Aug. 9. He said it would prevent the Interior Secretary from carrying out his legal obligation to set the rates high enough to amortize the government's investment in SPA power projects. (Weekly Report, p. 918)

## Capitol Briefs

### HUNGARIAN REFUGEES

President Eisenhower Nov. 8 ordered admittance of up to 5000 refugees to the United States from Hungary. The President acted under the Refugee Relief Act of 1953.

The President called on the nation to provide the required assurances of employment, housing and financial aid. Admittance of refugees was contingent on these assurances. The refugees would be admitted on visas -- available to Dec. 31, 1956 -- allotted to limited numbers of Iron Curtain refugees found anywhere in Germany or Austria. (1955 Almanac, p. 315)

### NEW "VOICE" DIRECTOR

President Eisenhower Nov. 10 named Under Secretary of Labor Arthur Larson to be Director of the United States Information Agency, which operates the "Voice of America." Larson succeeds Theodore C. Streibert, former chairman of the board of the Mutual Broadcasting System, who resigned effective Nov. 15. Larson, author of "A Republican Looks at His Party," helped draft some of the President's 1956 campaign speeches.

### BURNS RESIGNS

Dr. Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors since 1953, Nov. 13 resigned because of "personal factors." He will be succeeded by Dr. Raymond J. Saulnier, a council member since 1955. To fill the vacancy on the three-member panel, President Eisenhower nominated Dr. Paul W. McCracken, economics professor at the University of Michigan. He will serve under a recess appointment, pending Senate approval in January. The Council's third member is Dr. Joseph S. Davis.

### CHILDREN'S BUREAU CHIEF RESIGNS

Dr. Martha M. Eliot Nov. 8 resigned as Chief of the Children's Bureau in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare effective Jan. 1, 1957. Dr. Eliot had held the post since July, 1951.

### NATIONAL OUTPUT

The Department of Commerce Nov. 12 reported that the national total output of goods and services rose to a record annual rate of nearly \$414 billion in the third quarter of 1956. The total was a \$12 billion increase since the beginning of the year, the Department said, as well as the fourth straight quarter in which the output exceeded the previous record peak of \$400 billion.

## Capitol Quotes

● **85TH CONGRESS** -- "The 85th Congress will be dominated again by Democrats and the eyes of the nation will be upon that Congress.... If there is any thought by any successful candidates to deliberately slow down or sabotage the Eisenhower program of progress...then they had better take a second look. The victory of President Eisenhower was more complete than that of any Senator, Congressman or governor.... Our people will expect holders of lesser offices to cooperate with the President." -- Rep. Earl Wilson (R Ind.) Nov. 12 newsletter.

● **HUNGARIAN REVOLT** -- "Although it now seems that the brave uprising of the Hungarian people led by the country's youth has been almost completely crushed, the spirit of liberty will burn ever brighter in the hearts of freedom loving people throughout the world from the example they have set. Once and for all the mask has been torn away from the smiling Russian countenance which had been turned toward the world for these past three years and the cruel, cynical face of the Russian Bear is revealed for all the world to see." -- Sen. Frederick G. Payne (R Maine) Nov. 15 newsletter.

"In the history of nations like Hungary, liberty and freedom may seem lost forever, but just as surely as eddies in a river succumb to the main current of the stream, so will freedom and liberty rise again. The desire and longing of the Hungarian people for these rights is stronger than all the forces of a dictator.... In this present hour there seems to be a rebirth of that slumbering desire of all peoples for liberty and freedom...." -- Rep. Usher L. Burdick (R N.D.) Nov. 15 newsletter.

● **THIRD TERM** -- "With the President limited to two terms -- a law which President Eisenhower himself has declared to be unwise -- we may expect... suggestions for revision of this constitutional amendment. There is no doubt that even the strongest of Presidents...is weakened as a party leader when he assumes a second term with the knowledge that he cannot run again. Since General Eisenhower is the first President holding office under this amendment, it will be interesting to see...whether the anti-third term element can make the law stick." -- Rep. Frank Thompson Jr. (D N.J.) Nov. 12 newsletter.

● **AFTER-THOUGHTS** -- "Now that the electorate has spoken...perhaps a few after-thoughts are in order.... First, there is the fabulous popularity of the President.... He is Mr. Everyman in his best moments -- a man who 'carries on his face and in his voice the afterglow of some sunrise that never was on land or sea'.... Whatever the future holds, there will be no moratorium on debate. The American temperament insures it and, more specifically, the control of Congress by the Democrats makes it inevitable. I anticipate that the next four years will be a period of tension, both internationally and internally. Progress and prosperity will continue, but such peace as we enjoy will be the peace of mind that goes with confidence in a great leader.... The internal strife will revolve around the rather tiresome question of which party best supports the Eisenhower program.... Events abroad hold little prospect for real peace." -- Rep. Harold C. Ostertag (R N.Y.) Nov. 15 newsletter.

● **SELF-SUFFICIENCY** -- "The recent eruptions in the Near East should cause us to understand, without any difficulty, that the time may come in the near future when we must be self-sufficient whether we like it or not.... I will admit that it is very nice to be able to get along with all foreign governments in a fair and just manner, but we must be sufficiently realistic to understand that this is easier said than done under many circumstances.... There are many things that we use in our daily lives which come from foreign sources. There are likewise many things that we need in the defense of this country for which we are dependent upon foreign sources.... Many of these items we can develop in our own country, yet we have failed to do so simply because they were available from foreign sources.... Minerals and metals that can be developed in this country, but are not, simply because they can be purchased at a cheaper price on the world market. Now economy is one thing, but foolish economy is another.... This country must find necessary materials and supplies or suitable substitutes therefor. We cannot run the risk...of depending upon any European, Asiatic, African or Australian source of strategic material." -- Rep. Walter Rogers (D Texas) Nov. 9 newsletter.



## The Week In Congress

**Coalition?** Top leaders of the Democratic and Republican parties agreed that they would have to travel a common road to get a program through Congress. Bearing in mind the mere 49-47 edge Democrats will hold over Republicans in the new Senate, Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) said his party would weigh the President's program "as reasonable men" instead of pushing a program of its own. Senate Minority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) said "there is going to have to be coordination between the leaderships to get anything done." (Page 1377)

### Texas Quandary

Who will be the junior Senator from Texas in 1957 and when will he take his seat? The answer to this question may be a clue as to which party finally controls the Senate during the 85th Congress. Sen. Price Daniel (D) must resign by Jan. 15 to become governor. Retiring Gov. Allan Shivers (D), who supported President Eisenhower in 1952, cannot make an interim appointment or call an election unless Daniel resigns. Texas law requires a special election 20-90 days after his resignation, and "regular" Democrats -- fearing they might lose such an election -- want to postpone it as long as possible. (Page 1371)

### Late Returns

A trickle of late returns boosted President Eisenhower's lead over Adlai E. Stevenson to 9.3 million votes, but left two Congressional contests up in the air. With 3,663 of the nation's 154,874 precincts still uncounted, the tally stood: President Eisenhower, 34,727,918; Stevenson, 25,407,081. The House breakdown was 233-199 in favor of the Democrats, with two races still undecided and one vacancy. In the Senate, the Democrats retained their 49-47 lead over the GOP. But they may not be able to muster all 49 votes when it comes to organizing the upper chamber next January. (Page 1372)

### Committee Probes

The 84th Congress was the "investigatingest" Congress in history, if money is a valid yardstick. In its two-year span, the 84th set aside a record \$11.3 million for Congressional investigations, compared to the previous high of \$8.2 million for the 83rd Congress. But as of June 30, House and Senate committees had spent less than half of the funds allotted them. Probes undertaken ranged from hearings on inclusion of peanut butter in the school lunch program to a study of the adequacy of United States air power. (Page 1363)

### Mansfield Majority Whip

Senate Democratic leaders tapped Sen. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) to replace defeated Sen. Earle C. Clements (D Ky.) as majority whip of the Senate in the 85th Congress. Mansfield, a veteran of one year in the Army, one in the Navy, two in the Marines and 10 in the House of Representatives, is a former history professor and mining engineer. Now serving his first term in the Senate, he is considered a leading spokesman for his party on foreign policy, especially in the Far East. (Page 1371)

### Banking Lobbies

Bankers, concerned over competition given them by savings and loan associations, plan to step-up their lobbying activities next year. The American Bankers Assn., representing 98 percent of U.S. banks, has hired a former public relations director for the American Legion and an assistant general counsel of the Treasury Department to help put across its views. Meanwhile the U.S. Savings and Loan League, chief spokesman in its field, plans to continue those policies credited with winning significant legislative victories in the 84th Congress. (Page 1375)

### Endorsement Effects

Pressure groups who endorsed Congressional candidates met with varying success in the Nov. 6 election. Organized labor, making its biggest political effort in history, suffered a major defeat in President Eisenhower's landslide victory, but claimed partial credit for keeping Congressional reins in Democratic hands. Candidates endorsed by the Townsend Plan were successful, but some veteran groups' endorsements went awry. No House Member who voted against an American Legion-sponsored pension bill was defeated. (Page 1373, 1374)